

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

# THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



AUGUST

1919

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

#### Books

- Memorial Volume of the Transcontinental Excursion of 1912 of the American Geographical Society of New York. Edited by W. L. G. JOERG. Twenty-four papers, mostly on the geography of the United States, in English, French, German, and Italian, with an introduction and a history of the excursion. With numerous illustrations, including nearly forty portraits of European geographers. xi and 407 pp. \$5.00 net.
- The Andes of Southern Peru: Geographical Reconnaissance along the Seventy-Third Meridian. By Isaiah Bowman. With detailed topographic maps in colors, many black-and-white drawings, and about one hundred illustrations from photographs. xi and 336 pp. \$3.00 net.
- The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe. By LEON DOMINIAN. With 8 maps in color and 12 in black-and-white, and numerous photographs. xviii and 375 pp. \$3.00 net.
- Journal and Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, Vols. 1-47, 1859-1915. Known as Journal from 1859 to 1886, and as Bulletin from 1887 to 1915 (designated Journal, however, on title page of bound volumes from 1887 to 1900). The volumes for the following years are available at \$1.00 each: 1871, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878-1905 inclusive, 1908, 1915. A set of the Journal and Bulletin (complete except for five volumes that lack individual numbers) may be obtained for \$150.00.
- Index to the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, 1852-1915. By ARTHUR A. BROOKS. With an historical and bibliographical note and a table showing the arrangement and composition of the series. (Covers the complete series of the Society's periodical organ, prior to the Geographical Review, irrespective of change of title.) xi and 242 pp. \$2.00 postpaid.
- Members' Book, Including the Names of the Officers and Councilors, Gold Medalists, Fellows, and Honorary and Corresponding Members of the Society, together with the Charter of Incorporation. June, 1917. Pamphlet of 63 pp.

### Maps in Color (Price, 25 cents each)

- Lorraine and Alsace: Territorial Changes and Mineral Resources. 1:1,500,000. 1918.
- Balkan Peninsula (two maps showing:) (1) Ethnography, (2) Zones of Civilization, by Jovan Cvijić. 1:3,000,000. 1918. Each, 25c.; both, 50c.

  Austria (five maps showing:) (1) Relief: (2) Population Density: (3) National-
- Austria (five maps showing:) (1) Relief; (2) Population Density; (3) Nationalities; (4) Crops; (5) Farm Animals, compiled by B. C. Wallis. 1:5,000,000. 1918. Maps (2) and (3) original in method. Single maps, 25c.; set, \$1.25.
- Hungary (four sets—eastern, northern, southern, and west-central Hungary—each of three maps showing:) (1) Relief; (2) Nationalities; (3) Population Density, compiled by B. C. Wallis. 1:2,000,000. 1918. Can be combined to form three maps of all of Hungary. Maps of type (2) and (3) original in method. Single maps, 25c.; complete set of twelve, \$3.00.
- Ethnographic Map of the Frontier Zone of Northern Italy, by OLINTO MARINELLI. 1:1,500,000. 1919.
- Finland (two maps showing:) (1) Ethnography; (2) Population Density. 1:10,800,000. 1919.
- Physiographic Map of the Carpathians, by Emmanuel de Martonne. 1:2,500,000. 1917.
- Vegetation Areas of the United States, by Forrest Shreve. 1:9,600,000. 1917. Out of stock.
- Map of the Frontier Region of Northern Mexico. 1:4,300,000. 1917. Shows relief, temperature, rainfall, drainage, roads, and towns.
- Map of the Sierra de Perijá and the Western Maracaibo Lowland, Venezuela-Colombia. Based on available material, with additions by Theodoor de Booy. 1:600,000. 1918.
- The Parliamentary Constituencies of the British Isles and the Results of the General Elections since 1885, by EDWARD KREHBIEL. 1:2,000,000. 1916.
- Map of the Arctic Regions. Prepared in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History. 1:6,300,000. 1912. Especially rich in names.
- The Belcher Islands, from plans and sketches of ROBERT J. FLAHERTY. 1:1,500,000. 1918. Newly discovered group in southeastern Hudson Bay.
- Two Route Surveys Across Ungava Peninsula: (1) via the Povungnituk and Payne Rivers; (2) via Lake Minto and Leaf River, by ROBERT J. FLAHERTY. 8 miles to 1 inch (1:506,880), with inset, 1:3,150,000, of Ungava Peninsula incorporating the latest sources. 1918. Peninsula between Hudson and Ungava Bays in northern Labrador.
- Map of Eastern Labrador, by Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, Jr. 1:1,584,000. 1906. Embodies original survey of the George and Nascaupee Rivers across eastern Labrador from Ungava Bay to the Atlantic.
- Map of the Catskill Mountains. 1:190,080 (3 miles to 1 inch). 1907. Generalized from the topographic sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey.
- Mercator's Map of the World, 1538. Facsimile in black-and-white, reproduced from the original in the Society's collection (only two original copies of this map are known). 1885.

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1919	
The Awakening of Albania. By 6 photos)	George P. Scriven. (1 map,
The Settlement of Tropical Au (19 maps, 5 diagrs.)	
The Second Thule Expedition to 1918. By Knud Rasmussen.	
Crete and Atlantis. By Philip	Coombs Knapp 126
Geographical Record	
North America	Europe
Present Immigration into the United States	Publications on the Military Geography of the Italian Front 131  Australasia and Oceania  Australian Exploration and Its
Observatory	Physiographic Relations
The Society is not responsible for the opinions or the statements of writers in the Review	

Published monthly by the American Geographical Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N. Y. Price, fifty cents a number Five dollars a year

Entered as second-class matter, January 22, 1916, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 30, 1918

### OUR CONTRIBUTORS

- General Scriven's military duties have taken him to many parts of the world during the last forty years. In 1894 he was military attaché at Mexico City and for the next three years at Rome. In 1897 he was detailed with the Turkish forces. During the next four years he saw service in Cuba, the Philippines, and China. He has been variously connected with the Signal Corps, in 1909-11 as chief signal officer of the Philippines Division, in 1914-17 as Chief Signal Officer of the Army. In the fall of 1917 he was designated as military attaché to the United States Embassy in Rome. In this capacity he visited the Italian front along the Piave River and later accompanied General Ferraro in the campaign in Albania, on which occasion he made the observations embodied in the present article. For his services during the war he has recently received from the King of Italy the decoration of a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.
- Dr. Griffith Taylor is Physiographer in the Commonwealth of Australia Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne. He has distinguished himself by his fruitful application of climatology to the problems of settlement and human adaptation to environment in general. His main publications in this field are: "The Control of Settlement by Humidity and Temperature, With Special Reference to Australia and the Empire: An Introduction to Comparative Climatology" (Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol. Bull. 14, 1916; see Geogr. Rev., Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 401-403, and Vol. 5, 1918, p. 86); "The Australian Environment, Especially as Controlled by Rainfall" (Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry Memoir No. 1, 1918; reviewed in this number, p. 140); "The Climatic Control of Australian Production" (Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol. Bull. No. 11, 1915; see Geogr. Rev., Vol. 1, 1916, p. 396); "Geographical Factors Controlling the Settlement of Tropical Australia" (Queensland Geogr. Journ., No. 18-19, 1918), the basis of the present article. In 1911-12 Dr. Taylor was a member of Scott's last Antarctic expedition, on which he has written: "With Scott: The Silver Lining" (1916). He is also the author of "Australia in Its Physiographic and Economic Aspects" (1911) and "A Geography of Australasia" (1914), both in the series of Oxford Geographies edited by the late Professor A. J. Herbertson.
- Knud Rasmussen is a Danish Arctic explorer of note. In 1912, in his first "Thule" expedition, he crossed northern Greenland twice from coast to coast over the inland ice—each journey one of over 600 miles—and explored the region at the head of Danmark and Independence Fiords, the two major re-entrants on the northeastern coast of Greenland, thus establishing a link between the explorations of the ill-fated Mylius Erichsen, 1906–08, and of Peary, 1892 (see the Geogr. Review, Vol. 1, pp. 449–452, and Vol. 2, pp. 65–66). On the present, second Thule, expedition he has surveyed the remaining unexplored fiords on the northern coast, thus practically completing our knowledge of the precise outline of Greenland. The name of the expeditions is taken from the name of the permanent trading station he established on North Star Bay, Wolstenholme Sound, on the west coast, in order to maintain for the Eskimos the connection with civilization established through Peary's various expeditions, which was likely to lapse in view of his improbable return to this region after his discovery of the Pole, and also to maintain a scientific research station which could serve as a base of operations for exploring expeditions.
- Dr. Knapp is a well-known physician of Boston, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases.